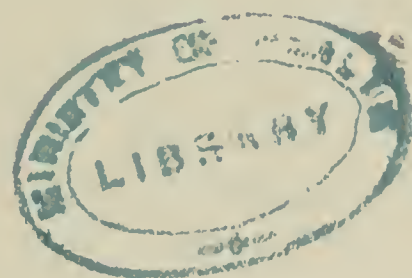


WAREHAM AND PURBECK RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1945.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health

E.J. O'KEEFFE. B.A., M.R.C.S. (End.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspectors

E. SMITH. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and
Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
Meat and Other Foods Certificate Royal Sanitary
Institute.

A.T. SELVEY. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and
Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

The Medical Officer of Health also holds the appointments of
Medical Officer of Health to Wareham Borough Council, Swanage Urban
District Council, and Assistant Medical Officer to Dorset County
Council.

Public Health Office,
12a. Institute Road,
Swanage.

September, 1946

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wareham and Purbeck Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Church, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Wareham and Purbeck Rural District for the year 1945.

During the year the district was divided into two areas for the purpose of the Sanitary Inspectors' duties; each Sanitary Inspector being responsible for all the duties appropriate to his office in the area allotted to him. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily during the year and makes possible more efficient inspection of the district. The areas assigned to each Sanitary Inspector will be found on the last page of this report.

The birth rate for the district, 21.5 per 1,000 population, as compared with 16.1 for England and Wales, is 1.4 higher than that for 1944. The death rate for the district, 10.1 per 1,000 population, as compared with 11.4 for England and Wales, is 0.9 lower than that for 1944.

There was no serious epidemic disease in the district during the year. In the first four months mild cases of diarrhoea with vomiting lasting about three days, were prevalent throughout the whole district and during the period seven cases of sonne dysentery were notified from Bere Regis, Wool, and Langton Matravers areas. Two hundred and eighty-seven cases of measles were notified, nearly all occurring in the first half of the year, and giving a notification rate for the district almost double that for England and Wales. Deaths due to infectious disease were, one from measles, one from cerebro spinal meningitis, and one from acute poliomyelitis.

Fifteen new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and seven new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified showing a decrease of eight in pulmonary tuberculosis, and an increase of five in non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the 1944 figures. There were five deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and three from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The number of cases of scabies and verminous conditions reported during the year shows no appreciable change.

There has been no change in the arrangements for the immunisation of children against diphtheria. The percentage of the child population considered immunised at the end of 1945 in the age group under five years was 57, which is an increase of 3.4, on the figure for the preceding year. The percentage of the child population considered immunised in the age group five to fifteen years at the end of the year was 94.4, which is an increase of 17.4, on the figure for 1944. Every effort is made to increase the percentage in the age group under five years as this is the age when children are susceptible to infection and an attack of diphtheria more likely to be fatal.

Little progress was made during the year with the plans for supply of water to the district and no decision had been reached at the end of the year with Swanage Urban District Council with regard to their participation in a joint scheme for water supply to the Swanage Urban District and the greater part of the Rural District.

The Council's sewerage schemes for Corfe Castle, Langton Matravers, and Wool are awaiting the return of more normal conditions for a start to be made in carrying them out. A further sewerage scheme, for the Sandford area, was submitted to the Ministry of Health during the year. It is anticipated that the work in connection with this scheme will be completed during the year 1946, as it will be urgently needed for the drainage of the prefabricated houses to be erected in that area.

Further progress was made with the acquiring of sites, layout and house plans for the erection of houses in all the principal villages. Four permanent houses were almost completed at Bere Kegis by the end of the year. The general standard of housing in the district is very low and many houses have, during the war years, fallen into the categories of those requiring demolition or structural alterations and repairs. The majority of the houses which were the subject of a demolition order or an undertaking to cease to be used for occupation under the Housing Act, 1936, are still, unfortunately, occupied.

There are few who need convincing of the relationship between housing conditions and health and much has been done in raising the standard of sanitation and facilities for hygienic living conditions in new houses provided by local authorities; yet in the important matter of the provision of adequate air space and ventilation of bedrooms the standard is low. It is generally accepted that there is a relationship between overcrowding of living accommodation and incidence of many of the infectious diseases, diseases of the respiratory tract, and acute rheumatism and rheumatic heart disease, and that the most effective method of prevention of the diseases spread by droplet infection is adequate spacing and ventilation. It is regrettable, therefore, that the standard of the Housing Act which ignores space requirements of children under one year of age and treats children under ten years of age as requiring only half that for an adult, should become the basis of assessing the minimum family space requirements in new houses. The space requirements of children, who are susceptible to infections, should be treated as at least equal to that of an adult.

I wish to thank the members of the Council for their kindness and consideration during the year, and the Sanitary Inspectors and Other Officials of the Council for their co-operation in the work of the public health and sanitary services.

I am, Miss Church and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

E.J. O'KEEFE.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area 95,954 Acres.

Population.	Registrar-General's estimate of			
	(a) Resident Population, mid. 1945	..	..	..)
	(b) Average Population appropriate to the calculation of death rate	..	..	..)
Number of inhabited houses (mid. 1945) according to the rate book	..	4,070		
Rateable value ..	..	£86,500		
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	£375-9-1		

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	) Legitimate	276	145	131	) Birth rate per 1,000 estimated
	) Illegitimate	32	16	16	) resident population .. 21.5
Still Births	) Legitimate	5	3	2	) Rate per 1,000 (live and still)
	) Illegitimate	1	1	-	) births .. 19.1
Deaths		145	77	68	) Death rate per 1,000 estimated
					) average population .. 10.1

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's short list):-

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
No. 29. Puer: & Post-abortion sepsis ..	1	3.18
No. 30: Other Puerperal causes ..	-	-
Total ..	1	3.18

Deaths of infants under one year of age:-

	Total.	M.	F.
Legitimate	8	6	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Death rate of infants under one year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 live births ..	25.97
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	28.98
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-

Deaths from cancer (all ages) ..	19
" " measles " " ..	1
" " whooping cough (all ages) ..	-
" " diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	1

Birth, Death, Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates during the Year 1945.

	Births per 1,000 Population		Deaths All Causes per 1,000 Population	Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Births	Still Births			
England and Wales	16.1	0.46	11.4	46	5.6
148 Smaller Towns estimated resident population 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census	19.2	0.53	12.3	45	4.5
WAREHAM AND PURBECK	21.5	0.42	10.1	25	3.2

Maternal Mortality:-

	Abortion with Sepsis	Abortion without Sepsis	Puerperal Infectious	Other
England and Wales	0.25	0.08	0.24	1.22
WAREHAM AND PURBECK	-	-	-	3.18

There were no specially noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity during the year, nor any conditions of occupation or environment which would appear to have a prejudicial effect on health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

There was no change during the year in the services provided in the area.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

There have been no alterations in the sources of water supplies and with the exception of the extension of the piped Swanage Urban District Council supply to serve a group of seven houses at Castle View, Langton Matravers, distribution has remained unchanged.

The table on the next page gives the percentage of houses in the parishes and the district as a whole supplied by various types of water supply. The figures, which are approximate, are supplied by the Sanitary Inspectors and are mainly based on the result of the pre-war housing survey.

Nearly all the small piped supplies of water are from springs. The water from these supplies varies considerably in quantity and bacteriological purity. They are difficult to control and, without exception, wholly inadequate to meet the proper needs of the population they serve. Only those areas served by the Swanage Urban District Council's water supply, and Poole Borough Council's water supply, can be regarded as having an adequate supply.

The following are particulars of water samples taken for bacteriological examination:-

Total number of samples from Village Piped Supplies and Wells	...	32
" " " " which gave highly satisfactory results	...	9
" " " " " " satisfactory results	...	7
" " " " " " suspicious results	...	6
" " " " " " unsatisfactory results	...	10
Total number of samples from Private Supplies and Wells	...	31
" " " " which gave highly satisfactory results	...	9
" " " " " " satisfactory results	...	7
" " " " " " suspicious results	...	7
" " " " " " unsatisfactory results	...	8

Sewerage and Drainage.

There have been no alterations in sewerage and drainage in the district during the year. Most of the older cottages and houses have pail closets, the newer properties are provided with water closets and cesspits. In the Sandford, Wool, and Upton areas there is recurring nuisance from overflowing cesspits. The only parts of the district which have main sewer drainage are West Lulworth Village, and Bestwall - 27 houses - in the parish of Wareham St. Martin, which drains into the Wareham Borough Sewerage System.

In addition to the schemes for sewerage from the villages of Langton Matravers, Corfe Castle, and Wool, the Council submitted a scheme during the year to the Ministry of Health for approval for the drainage of the Sandford area. This scheme is to provide for drainage of existing properties and for the Council's Housing Estate in this area. It is hoped that work on the Sandford scheme may be completed by the end of 1946 as it is needed for the drainage of the temporary prefabricated houses to be erected on the Council's Sandford Housing Site.

Although the village of West Lulworth has a water main piped supply and a sewerage system, the majority of the cottage property have neither indoor water service nor a water closet.

Rivers and Streams Pollution.

No serious pollution of rivers and streams in the district was reported during the year. A sample of sewage effluent as discharged into a tributary of the River Frome was taken for analysis; although the effluent fell short of the standard laid down by the Royal Commission for Sewage Treatment, there was no evidence that serious pollution of the stream was taking place.

Percentage of Houses Supplied by Various Types of Water Supply.

Parish	Public Piped Supply		Private Estate Piped Supplies		Parish or Public Well not piped	Privately Owned Wells		Stream or Surface Springs	Rain-water Tanks	Remarks
	to house	to stand-pipe	to house	to stand-pipe		piped to house	not piped			
Affpuddle	...	-	96	-	-	-	4	-	-	Public piped supply from Tareham Borough Supply.
Arne	...	1	4	8	14	10	60	-	-	
Bere Aris	...	-	5	-	-	10	84	1	-	
Bloxworth	...	-	-	-	-	20	80	-	-	
Chaldon Ferring	...	-	4	66	30	-	-	-	-	5/ houses supplement their supply from streams in dry weather. Water supplies in parish are poor.
Church Thowle	...	-	7.5	42	7.5	1	29	13	-	
Coombe Keynes	...	-	20	80	-	-	-	-	-	
Corfe Castle	...	33	3	15	-	-	21	6	-	
East Toller	...	-	-	-	-	6	30	64	-	Public piped supply from Swanage Urban District Council Supply.
East Lulworth	...	-	23	65	-	-	4	3	5	
East Stoke	...	-	-	-	-	5	88	7	-	
Emmeridge	...	-	8	92	-	-	-	-	-	
Langton Matravers	...	17	-	-	-	7	15	-	22	Public piped supply from Swanage Urban District Council Supply. Valley Road area is supplied mainly by rainwater tanks - unsatisfactory.
Lytchett Matravers	...	-	-	-	10	50	40	-	-	
Lytchett Minster	...	95	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	
Lynton	...	-	-	-	64	10	25	1	-	
Mareton	...	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	Poole Borough Council's Water Supply.
Stoone	...	-	-	18	-	2	44	36	-	
Studland	...	-	60	20	-	-	13	-	7	
Towerspuddle	...	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tyneman	...	-	12	04	-	2	22	-	-	Public piped supply) Tareham Borough Supply - 17/) Poole Borough Supply - 83/
Tareham St. Martin	...	71.5	3	-	-	6	16	0.5	-	
West Lulworth	...	-	43	50	-	2	5	-	-	
Wimfrith	...	-	5	70	-	5	20	-	-	
Wool	...	-	15	60	-	20	5	-	-	32 council houses supplied by Bovington Camp Water Supply are included in the private estate piped supplies.
North Matravers	...	-	-	-	38	3	9	-	50	
Poole District	...	19.3	10.7	19.0	5.6	8.9	25.3	2.1	3.7	Shortage in dry seasons.

The percentage of the population supplied by the various types of supply closely approximate the percentage of houses supplied.

Housing.

The general condition of houses of the working class type is bad. The structural condition, especially of the thatched cottages, deteriorated rapidly during the war years owing to the difficulty in obtaining skilled thatchers.

Although the number of houses reported at the end of the year as being overcrowded according to the standard of the Housing Act, 1936, was only two, there are many families inadequately housed and some living under very primitive conditions. The majority of the sixty-six houses which have been the subject of either demolition orders, closing orders, or undertakings not to be let for human habitation, under the Housing Act, 1936, are unfortunately, with few exceptions, still occupied.

The Council made a start during the year on the scheme for post-war building and the first four houses were almost completed at Bere Regis at the end of the year. The Sanitary Inspectors' were instructed in January to commence a detailed housing survey of working class houses in the district, as required under the Housing Act, 1936. The following are the particulars of the number of houses surveyed during the year:-

Housing Survey.

Number of houses inspected or recorded	244
Number of houses fit for human habitation, or with minor defects only	168
Number of houses requiring structural alterations or repairs	17
Number of houses requiring reconditioning,	22
Number of houses requiring demolition and replacement ..	37

Post-War Housing Programme at End of 1945.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Bere Regis	(a) Council's Sitterton Site	4 almost completed
	(b) Not acquired	24 proposed
Bovington	Acquired	26 proposed
Corfe Castle	(a) Acquired	10 (timber) proposed
	(b) Not acquired	18 proposed
Chaldon Herring	Not acquired	8 proposed
Church Inowle	Not acquired	6 proposed
Langton Matravers	(a) Acquired	6 proposed
	(b) Not acquired	14 "
Lytchett Matravers	Not acquired	24 proposed
Lytchett Minster	Not acquired	20 proposed
Norden	Not acquired	10 proposed
Sandford	Acquired	50 (temporary prefabricated) proposed
Stoborough	Acquired	12 proposed
Studland	(a) Acquired	8 proposed
	(b) Not acquired	16 "
Winfrith	Not acquired	12 proposed
Wool	Acquired	38 proposed

Total:-	Permanent Houses proposed	252
	" " almost completed	4
	Prefabricated Houses proposed	50

Steps were taken for the selection and acquiring of sites, and plans for layout of sites and houses were prepared.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTORS' VISITS AND NOTICES SERVED
DURING THE YEAR.

General Sanitation.

Visits.

Water Supply	..	..	..	80
Drainage ..	..	..	..	101
Stables and Piggeries	..	..	..	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	2
Factories ..	..	..	..	5
Workshops ..	..	..	..	12
Workplaces	..	..	..	6
Outworkers	..	..	..	1
Bakehouses	..	..	..	18
Refuse Collection	..	..	..	27
Refuse Disposal	..	..	..	13
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	..	..	..	109

Housing.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	382
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	..	473
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	..	..	244
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	..	..	262
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	37
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	..	..	288

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.. 113

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	..	..	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-			
(a) By Owners	..	..	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	..	..	-
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	..	..	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-			
(a) By Owners	..	..	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	..	..	-
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which:-			
(a) Demolition Orders were made	..	..	-
(b) Undertakings not to use for human habitation until rendered fit, accepted	..	..	-
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	..	..	-

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..	..	..	..
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..	..	..	..

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding:

(a)	(i)	Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year:	2
	(ii)	" " families dwelling therein ..	4
	(iii)	" " persons " " ..	15
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	1
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..	1
	(ii)	" " persons concerned in such cases ..	9
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ..	-

5. Total number of new houses erected during 1945 .. -

Number erected during 1945 with State Assistance:-

(a)	By Local Authority ..	..	..	-
(b)	By other Bodies or Persons ..	..	..	-

Number of houses owned by Local Authority .. 122

Approximate number of working class houses in district .. 3,517

Infectious Disease.

Inquiries in cases of infectious disease ..	31
Visits re disinfection ..	29
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits ..	42

Meat and Food Inspection.

Inspection of Meat.

Visits to Slaughterhouses ..	3
" " Butchers ..	84

Visits to:-

Grocers ..	68
Cowsheds ..	202
Dairies and Milkshops ..	144
Food Preparing Premises ..	26

Visits in connection with sampling.

Milk - for phosphatase test ..	5
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Notices Served.

Number of informal notices served ..	139
" " " " complied with ..	129
" " " " outstanding ..	10
" " statutory " served ..	4
" " " " complied with ..	4
" " " " outstanding ..	-

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

One hundred and twenty-five farms were inspected during the year; 14 notices were served on owners in respect of defects, all of which were complied with.

The number of milk producers on the register at the end of the year was 291, as compared with 287 at the end of 1944. The number of producers of tuberculin tested milk increased by 10, and accredited milk producers by 6.

Although the greater part of the milk consumed in the rural district is still ungraded, more bottled pasteurised milk and tuberculin tested milk is

now available.

The general standard of cowsheds and dairies, with few exceptions, is fairly good and a number of dairyfarms had improved water supplies installed during the year.

There are no milkshops in the district. A total of 204 visits were made to cowsheds and dairies.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1941.

The following licences were in force at the end of the year:-

Number of Tuberculin Tested Milk Producers	...	51
" " Pasteurising Establishments	...	2
" " Accredited Milk Producers	...	88
" " Bottling Licences (Tuberculin Tested)	...	1
(Pasteurised)	...	-
" " Supplementary Licences to sell:-		
Tuberculin Tested	...	3
Pasteurised	...	4

Pasteurised Milk.

Regular inspections were made of the pasteurising and bottling establishments in the district during the year.

Total samples of pasteurised milk taken for phosphatase test	...	40
No. of samples which passed the phosphatase test	...	40
" " " " failed to pass the phosphatase test	...	-

Of the forty samples taken, five were taken by the Licencing Authority, and thirty-five by the Sampling Authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1936.

Meat and Food Inspection.

Most of the meat for the district is supplied from the Government Controlled Slaughterhouse at Dorchester where the meat is inspected. Except for a short period no slaughtering of animals was carried out at the Government Controlled Slaughterhouse at Upton.

The following are particulars of the carcasses inspected at the Upton Slaughterhouse.

Carcasses inspected and Condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption.

		Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	...	1	18	-	-	-
Number inspected	...	1	18	-	-	-
All Diseases except Tuberculosis.						
Whole carcasses condemned	...	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	-	1	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease, other than tuberculosis	...	-	5.5	-	-	-
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned	...	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	-	3	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	-	16.6	-	-	-

Total weight of meat condemned during the year at Upton Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	81 lbs
Total weight of meat condemned during the year at Butchers' shops	...	...	...	44 lbs

Other foods condemned:-

Potatoes	... 2,352 lbs.	Margarine	... 9 lbs.
Bacon	... 112 "	Tea	... 5 ¹ / ₂ "
Jam	... 7 "	Semolina	... 98 "
Split Peas	... 96 "	Dried Fruit	... 60 ¹ / ₂ "
Custard Powder	... 15 "	Milk (tinned)	... 13 ¹ / ₂ "
Ox-Tongue	... 6 "	Fish "	... 17 ¹ / ₂ "
Cheese	... 54 "	Peas "	... 26 "
Butter	... 60 "	Corned Beef	... 71 ¹ / ₂ "
Oranges	... 123 "	Spam	... 23 "
Lemons	... 40 "	Eggs	... 9 "

Knackers' Yards.

There is one licenced Knacker's Yard in the district.

Watercress.

Inspection of the watercress beds at Bere Regis, Wool, and Waddock Cross, were made during the year. Conditions at the cress beds were found to be satisfactory.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There was no serious epidemic disease in the district during the year. Mild cases of diarrhoea and vomiting were prevalent in areas throughout the district during the first four months, and during that period a total of seven cases of sonno dysentery were notified from Wool, Bere Regis, and Langton Matravers areas.

Measles was prevalent during the first half of the year when 287 cases were notified. There was one death from measles.

An outbreak of illness amongst milkers at a number of dairyfarms was reported during the year. On investigation the illness proved to be cowpox, with typical lesions on the hands of milkers, and in one case on an eyebrow where the milker had inoculated himself by scratching. The County Veterinary Surgeon confirmed the presence of cowpox in the dairy herds.

Five contacts of smallpox cases arrived in the district from abroad during the year. All were kept under surveillance and remained well.

One case of food poisoning, was notified; S. Typhi-murium (S. Aertrycke) was isolated from the faeces of this case. Investigation failed to discover the source of infection.

The following are particulars of cases notified during the year:-

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total deaths
Scarlet Fever	13	10	-
Whooping Cough	23	-	-
Erysipelas	5	-	-
Measles	287	-	1
Pneumonia	17	2	-
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	3	3	1
Sonne Dysentery	7	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	6	3	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	1	-	1
Food Poisoning	1	-	-

Notification Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.

Infectious Disease	England & Wales	148 Smaller Towns	Wareham & Purbeck Rural District
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.05	0.05	0.21
Scarlet Fever	1.89	2.03	0.91
Whooping Cough	1.64	1.47	1.61
Diphtheria	0.46	0.56	0.00
Erysipelas	0.25	0.24	0.35
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	11.67	11.19	20.12
Pneumonia	0.87	0.72	1.19
Puerperal Pyrexia per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still)	9.93	8.81	3.18

Diphtheria Immunisation.

There has been no change in the Council's arrangements for the immunisation of children against diphtheria.

Very few parents have any objection to having their children immunised, but many of those who fail to have their children protected are indifferent. Parents are informed, when their children reach the age of one year, of the times and places where they may be immunised. Parents of children found at school medical inspection to be not immunised are offered the opportunity of having it carried out at school.

1. Number of children (including temporary residents) who completed the full course of immunisation in the Authority's area between 1st January and 31st December, 1945 ...

Age under 5 years	Age 5 years and over, but under 15	Total
213	50	263

11. Under 5 Between 5 and 15
- (A) Approximate estimated number of children in the Authority's area at 31st December, 1945 ... 1470 ... 2420
- (B) Percentage of the child population shown under (A) considered immunised at 31st December, 1945 ... 57.0% ... 94.4%
- (This estimate includes, as far as can be assessed, children immunised in the Authority's area by private arrangement, and children who have come into the area after being immunised elsewhere.)

There were no cases of diphtheria notified during the year.

Scabies and Verminous Conditions.

The following are particulars of the number of cases of scabies and verminous conditions of persons notified during the year:-

<u>Scabies</u>	<u>Verminous condition of scalp</u>	<u>Verminous condition of body</u>
50	42	

The majority of cases were children who were notified as excluded from school suffering from scabies or verminous conditions. All cases and homes are visited to ensure that adequate treatment is carried out.

No scabies treatment centre is provided by the Council, but where home treatment cannot be carried out satisfactorily, cases are sent to Poole Borough, Weymouth Borough, or Swanage Urban District Scabies Treatment Centres. At the Poole and Swanage Centres the cost to the Rural District Council is the cost of the medicament used, as the treatment is carried out by volunteers. A charge of 4/- per treatment is made at the Weymouth Borough Centre. No action was necessary under the Scabies Order 1941 during the year.

Number of cases of scabies treated for the Wareham and Purbeck Rural District Council at:-

	<u>Children</u>	<u>Adults</u>
Poole Borough Centre ...	11	14
Weymouth Borough Centre ...	-	-
Swanage Urban District Centre ...	6	4
Total ...	17	18

Tuberculosis.

No action was necessary during the year under Sec. 172 Public Health Act, 1936, or under The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths during 1945:-

Age Periods		New Cases				Deaths			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...								
1	...								
5	...			1	1			1	
10	...	1		1	1				
15	...								
20	...	1							
25	...		3		1				1
35	...	2	2		1	1	1		
45	...		2		1	1	1		
55	...	1	1						
65 and upwards	...	2				1		1	
Totals:	...	7	8	2	5	3	2	2	1

Two persons who died from non-pulmonary tuberculosis during the year had not been notified as suffering from the disease prior to death.

Cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications on 31st December, 1945:-

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
50	27	57	9	11	20	77

SANITARY INSPECTORS' AREAS.

North-Western Area - Mr. E. Smith.

Parishes of:-

Affpuddle, Bere Levis, Bloxworth, Chaldon Herring, East
Stoke, Lytchett Matravers, Lytchett Minster, Lordon, Moreton,
Tonerspuddle, Winfrith, and Wool.

South-Western Area - Mr. A.T. Selver.

Parishes of:-

Arne, Church Knowle, Coombe Feynes, Corfe Castle, East
Holme, East Lulworth, Kimmeridge, Langton Matravers, Steeple,
Studland, Tyneham, Wareham St. Martin, West Lulworth, and
Worth Matravers.